Terms of the Richmond Enquirer. Terms of the Richmond Dally and SEMI-my The Enquirer is published Dally and SEMI-WEEKLY. For the Daily Paper, seven dollars per un-sum and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a short-period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five datas per annum, and Three Dollars for six months, he in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by part paid; or Six Boilars per annum at the end of

est.

All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, as and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Edite postage of all letters being poid by the writers,—postage of a single letter is scarcely of any account writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an sive husiness, which operates as a serious tax the Editors.

pon the Editors.)

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER-For one square of atentifiers, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and very succeeding insertion twenty-five cents,—in insertion of the control of the contro

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY-One square of sixteen

All Obituaries and Marriages from the country, thenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this blace, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the ostimater in the neighborhood, or they will in no case a published. Every measure, that has been taken to revent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore mavading. We must, therefore, insist, is such a case, upon the communication being certified by the name of he Postmaster, written on the back of the letter. By virtue of a deed of trust executed to us by

he late Clack Robinson, for purposes therein d, dated the 8th day of March, 1843, and orded in the Register's Office of Warren , we will sell to the highest bidder, on the first day of November next, at the ntation known as the Jones' Plantation, all the the Roanoke river, and about seventeen Negroes. There are about two thousand we hundred acres of Land, a good portion of and thinking I could do better by going into the quality and well timbered. This Land was hased by the said Robinson, of the late Franlones and others, and may be conveniently died into two or more tracts to suit purchasers. he healthy region in which this Land lies, the rtility of the soil and its location, being in the nediate vicinity of the Raleigh and Gaston rail road, and only about fifteen miles above Gasn, combines advantages rarely offered in any country. Those wishing to purchase are requested to view the premises, which will be shown by Messrs. William or Allen Robinson, both of whom live upon the premises, or by either of the subscribers. Bonds with approved security will be required for the purchase money of the Land —one half payable on the 6th February next, the other half payable on the 6th of February 1816 .-The Negroes will be sold for cash. The right to the whole of the property is indisputable; but, selling as trustees we shall convey such title only as is vested in us by said deed.

N. MILAM, O. D. FITTS, Trustees.
N. B. All the creditors of C. Robinson, dec'd, are requested to furnish us with a statement of the

day of October; those living at a distance can

nt or balance due them, on or before the 20th

so by letter, addressed to us at Macon Depot, N. M. O. D. F, inly recorded in Buckingham county, I

Glover resides, lying in the lower end of said county, adjoining John C. Page, Alex'r Trent, and others, containing about 526 acres, more or less, being a very excellent farm, and well-improved as a residence.

Terms—\$700 in cash; the residue of the pur-

these money to be divided into three equal payments at 6, 8, and 10 months, respectively, from the day of sale—secured by good negotiable notes, satisfactorily endorsed, and a lien on the land. I shall convey as is usual for trustees, but have Lot the slightest ground to suspect the title.

Oct. 19--cwtds W. P. BOCOCK, Trustee.

COTTON AND SUGAR PLANTATION IN FLORIDA TO LEASE.—The subscriber is desirous to lease, for a term of five or ten years, to some responsible individual, the ole, or such part as may be desired, of the lantation called Bulowville, consisting of four ousand acres, eight hundred and fifty of which are cleared for cultivation, situated on Smith's rock, near Musqueto inlet, about forty miles due South from St. Augustine, East Florida. This Plantation is considered, and was selected as one of the best in Florida; the soil and location are extremely well adapted for the culture of the long scaple cotton or tobacco, and the growth of sugar ane is luxuriant in that latitude. There is a growth of live oak and cedar upon the esthe. This proposal offers great advantages to any Southern gentleman having the negroes and wish to settle in Florida, as terms would be r liberal. For further information, address W. G. BUCKNOR, New York, or J. W. BRYANT, Esq.,

Valuable Real Estate on James River, in Bucking

Oet. 15-2aw4w Jacksonville, East Florida.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust, or one of them, as the case may require, executed by Charles Scott, during his life, and duly recorded in the This Office of the County Court of Buckingthe first of which bears date the 21st day of April, 1835, and the other the 14th November, 512 the undersigned, Trustee, will, on WEDoffer for sale, to the highest bidder, for eash, at he residence of William A. Scott, in the said county, the whole, or so much as may be sufficient for the purposes for which the said deeds were executed, of the Tract of Land in the said deeds mentioned, on which the said Charles A. Scott resided, adjoining the lands of George Bookstott resided, adjoining the lands of George Bookstott resided, adjoining the lands of George Bookstott resided, adjoining the lands of Records and preer and others, and upon which there exists a pre-vious lien for the benefit of Dr. Charles Everett, pon which there is due about \$14,000. This Fract is beautifully situated on the South side d James river, in full view of, and having easy communication with the Canal, about nine-ty miles above the city of Richmond, and is estimatel to contain about twenty-seven hundred which it is supposed upwards of three bundred acres are valuable river low grounds.— A large portion of the high land is perhaps the well, is well watered, and as healthy a situation as any in Virginia. The sum required to be teht of Mrs. Nancy Nicholas, Administratrix of George Nicholas, deceased, will be upwards of timeteen thousand dollars. It is expected that the ien in favor of Dr. Everett will be enforced on the same day, and that the whole Tract will be thus offered for sale at the same time. By the terms of the deeds, the sale is required to be made for each, but it is probable that the purchaser, or purchasers, will be able to make with the parties lorts, for those attending the sale. If, from bad purchasing a most valuable, healthy, beautiful and convenient tarm, are especially invited to come and examine the fine crops now growing upon it.

WM. BRANCH, Trustee.

cety. Only about \$75 will be required in cash, to defray the expenses of the sale, &c.: on the remainder of the purchase money, a credit of one, two and three years will be given—the purchaser of the School, can do so by applying to the character of the School, can do so by applying the character of the School, can do so by applying the character of the School c

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.—The next session of Hampden Sidney College will begin on Wednesday the 30th inst. FACULTY.

The Rev. Mr. Sparrow, President pro tem., and Instructor of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, &c. R. G. Branch, Professor of Languages.

Benj. S. Ewell, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Charles S. Venable, Tutor.

W. T. Richardson, Tutor.

The expenses for the session, which will terminate on the 31 Wednesday of next April, are bounded board \$48, College Fees \$30 25, and some necessary expenditures, \$30 to \$35.

The collegiste course is a full one, and the instruction thorough. The locality is healthy and board \$48, College Fees \$30 25, and some necessary expenditures, \$30 to \$35.

Out 16—c2aw4w

W. T. Richardson, Tutor.

The expenses for the session, which will terminate on the 31 Wednesday of next April, are board \$48, College Fees \$30 25, and some necessary expenditures, \$30 to \$35.

Washington Constitutionalist.

A SIGN.

Now let us view the bearings of the Tariff on Address R. H. G., Barbour's X Roads, I'e of Wight county, Va.

Out 7—2awtf

Wight county, Va.

Out 7—2awtf

Out 16—c2aw4w

Now let us view the bearings of the Tariff on Address R. H. G., Barbour's X Roads, I'e of Wight county, Va.

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Out 7—2awtf

Now let us view the bearings of the Tariff on Address of hose great and the Out of State, In this city of wight county, Va.

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Now let us view the bearings of the Tariff on Address R. H. G., Barbour's X Roads, I'e of Wight county, Va.

Now let us view the bearings of the Tariff on Address of hose therefolore bean and the Out of Post of Reveleance the I

Green Bottom in Cabell County, Va., for Sale. I WISH to sell this valuable Tract of Land, containing nearly five thousand acres, of which two thousand acres are rich level bottom land, lving on the Ohio River, in Cabell county, Virginia. Thirteen hundred acres are in cultivation -more than two hundred being in meadows, ad-joining each other, from which I have frequently cut 500 tons of Hay, and shipping it to New and running back, with improvements on the joining each other, from which I have frequently cut 500 tons of Hay, and shipping it to New Orleans have commanded as high as \$43 per ton for a part of it. The soil, in its exceeding richness and fertility, cannot be surpassed by any in the Union—is well watered by numerous springs of pure and excellent water, and possesses all varieties of fine timber which is natural to the

climate. The dwelling house is a large three story brick building (including basement) neatly finished and well furnished, with a brick kitchen mished and well furnished, with a brick kitchen and an and continuous and a half cent.

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty and an excellent garden adjoining it. There are, and in that proportion for advertisements of a is, a short distance from the house, an excellent apring of very cold water, with a large stone spring of very cold water, with a large stone are in the control of the con is, a short distance from the house, an excellent spring-house, having a stone floor. There are several fine orchards containing a variety of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, &c.; a large Pork house arranged for the packing of meat. Three large barns, one of them 100 feet square, very high, having a large press in the centre for the pressing of Hay. Also, a new frame warehouse on the river, 30 by 130 feet. There is an overseer's house, a water mill, (which grinds corn.) and all other outhouses, such as stables, granaries, &c., conveniently situated. I have between two and three hundred head of cattle, between twenty and thirty head of horses, over of corn growing, which I expect will yield me between 40,000 and 50,000 bushels of corn-all of which I am desirous of selling, and which, if bought with the land, possession will be given immediately. The reader may think it strange, my wishing to leave so desirable a situation, but being badly afflicted with the Rheumatic pains. I have found by experience that a Southern climate agrees with me inneh better in this respect; also, having a good deal of land lying in Texast ich is superior river bottom; the upland is of sugar business, I have concluded to remove thither. The terms of this sale made known on application to the proprietor, now residing on the farm, who will take great pleasure in showing it to any one who may be desirous of purchasing it.

PLEASANT GROVE FOR SALE. WILL offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at public auction, upon the premises, on the 26th 1814, my valuable tract of Land usually called Pleasant Grove. It lies in the county of Cumberland, on both sides of Willis' river, 5 miles above its mouth, and 5 miles from Carters-This tract of land contains about 1200 ville. acres; 400 acres of original wood land, 400 acres of low grounds, of as excellent quality, and as free from high water as any land lying on Willis'. The soil of the remaining land is improva-ble, and of superior quality. The dwelling houses are of convenient size, and have a healthy location. Attached to this farm is a Mill, situated on a creek which never fails to supply suffi-cient water. This mill runs one pair of Corn, and two pair of Wheat grinders; the machine-Saturday the 23d day of November next, for the purposes of said deed, sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, the tract of land on which said en Furniture, Plantation Tools and Uten

This tract was formerly military claims, bought up by Wilson K. Nicholas formerly Governor of Virginia; then Wm. Cabell, next Governor, be-

came its possessor, from whom I purchased it,

and have been living on it for the last eighteen

Cabell Co., Va., Oct. 22, 1811.

WM. JENKINS.

address me at Cartersville.
THOMAS H. WALTON. Oct. 23--t19 Nov\* A TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, AD-JOINING RICHMOND.

I OFFER for sale privately, the above tract of Land, containing between three hundred and fifty and four hundred acres. It is simulated in the county of Henrico, about two miles from the Main street of Richmond, being Land formerthe Main street of Richmond, being Land former-ly owned by Reuben Blakey, deceased, and now occupied by Mrs. Redford and Mr. R. B. Boyd. Contiguous to it are the lands of Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Geo. Blakey and Messrs. Mabin, Poe, Starke, Gregory and New. It is rare that an opportunity offiers of purchasing land so near the city of Rich-mond, and embracing so many advantages as are mond, and embracing so many advantages as are united in this tract. Any person desirous of pur-chasing this Land, can be shown it by calling upon the present occupants; and for information as to price, will please address the subscriber, who resides in Lynchburg. The terms of credit will be liberal and made entirely to suit the con-

venience of the purchaser.

ADOLPHUS D. READ,

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.-In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for | again. Louisa county, pronounced on the 12th day of September, 1844, in the case of David N. Jones and Thomas M. Jones, merchants and partners, and Daniel Perkins against the heirs of Benjamin B. Duke deceased, I shall, as commissioner ap-pointed by said decree, on the 9th day of December next, (that being Louisa Court day,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., proceed to sell publicly, to the highest bidder, at Louisa Court House, subject to the dower of his widow, all the real estate of which the said Benjamin B. Duke died seized NESDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1844, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for eash, at one lying in the county of Monroe, within six miles of Union, and containing about two thou-sand two hundred acres—the other lying in the iower part of the county of Louisa, and containing about five hundred acres. The land in Monroe is considered valuable, and might be made a profitable stock farm. It contains a large quantity of iron ore, of very superior quality, and is not far distant from the White Sulphur, the Salt Sulphur, and Sweet Springs. The tract lying in Louisa, is of excellent quality, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat, &c., and is highly susceptible of improvement. There is upon it a large and commodious dwelling

house, and all necessary outhouses.

The terms of sale will be a credit of one and two years, (equal instalments,) except the expen-ses attending the sale, which will be required in cash—the purchaser executing bond with good personal security, and the title to be retained till

the last instalment is paid, MARY P. DUKE, By P. GUERRANT, her Agent.

the 18th day of October 1814, in the case of Appling, guardian &c. vs. Parnielle et al., I shall proceed on Friday, the 6th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day to offer for each of the content of ALBEMARLE LAND FOR SALE. if fair, if not the next fair day, to offer for sale on the premises in said county, the tract of land called by the sale under the deeds of trust is believed to by the sale under the deeds of trust is believed to by the sale under the deeds of trust is believed to by the sale under the deeds of trust is believed to be acquired by the sale under the deeds of trust is believed to resides, and which was devised to her and her be unquestionable. The sale will be made sub-lect to the lien existing in favor of Dr. Everett, or children, by her father, the late Ben. Johnson, dec'd. with his consent, and to the dower rights of the wid wof the said Charles A. Scott; but, selling as Transcription of the said Charles A. Scott; but, selling as acres, about one half of which is cleared, and the Trustee, I shall only convey such title as is vest- rest is in woods, well supplied with excellent timer counties desirous of placing their children at a control of siring to purchase, by William A. Scott, who desiring to purchase, by William A. Scott, who resides on the plantation, and whose house will be the counties desirous of placing their children at a good School in a healthy region, can do so with the plantation, and whose house will be the counties desirous of placing their children at a good School in a healthy region, can do so with the plantation, and whose house will be the counties desirous of placing their children at a good School in a healthy region, can do so with the plantation, and whose house will be the counties desirous of placing their children at a good School in a healthy region, can do so with the counties desirous of placing their children at a good School in a healthy region, can do so with the counties desirous of placing their children at a good School in a healthy region, can do so with the counties desirous of placing their children at a good School in a healthy region, can do so with the counties desirous of placing their children at a good School in a healthy region, can do so with the counties desirous of placing their children at a good School in a healthy region. resides on the plantation, and whose house will be 14 miles from the town of Scottsville, on the James pen on the day of sale, with all necessary com- river and Kanhawa Canal. The land is good- road. highly improveable-and particularly adapted to weather, or any other cause, the Trustee should deem it proper, for the interests and rights of the culture of Tobacco and corn. The situation for the culture will be adjourned from day to day. The land county, for health, nearness to market, and so-will certainly be sold, and persons desirons of ciety. Only about \$75 will be required in

er giving good personal security and a Trust deed on the land. The land will be shown at any time by the subscriber, or Mr. Benj. L. Darnielle living in Scousville. AUSTIN M. APPLING,

Commissioner. The Rev. Mr. Sparrow, President pro tem., and astructor of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, &c. R. G. Branch. Professor of Languages. Benj. S. Ewell, Professor of Mathematics and latural Philosophy.

Charles S. Venable, Tutor.

W. T. Richardson, Tutor.

W. T. Richardson, Tutor.

The expenses for the session, which will termiate on the 31 Wednesday of next April, are loard \$48, College Fees \$30 25, and some negative statements. Pension to such as may require an agent in this City.

Ile will transact business of any kind committed to

FOR SALE OR LEASE That well-known and established house in Washington called the Globe Hotel. in Washington called the Globe Hotel.
It is situated in the immediate view or the Treasury, State, Navy, and War Departments, and directly in front of the Globe office

whole depth, eighty feet. This Hotel was formerly occupied and conducted by Mr. Azariah Nick Biddle: Fuller, but has for the last nine years been conducted by the undersigned.

The house is spacious and in most excellent order, with suitable accommodations for from seven- Gen. ty-five to one hundred persons, together with sufficient stabling to meet the wants of the travelling

If sold, the conditions of sale will be as follows, to wit: One-third cash, the balance to be paid in one, two, and three years; but a longer time will be given if necessary, provided satisfactory security be given for the balance after the first pay-

ment, bearing legal interest.

The title which the undersigned will give the purchaser or lessee is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given.

The approaching winter in Washington, will be one of peculiar interest; and the position of peculiar interest; and the position of the Globe Hotel is such as to give it an equal, if not a superior chance for patronage over any other in the District. Possession will be given to the purchaser or lessee on the 1st November, with the privilege of retaining, at a fair valuation, the furniture

Hard Cider and Beef hurra of 1840:

one hundred head of sheep, and will feed above of retaining, at a fair valuation, the furniture and stocks on hand; or, if required, the premises without either. The furniture is nearly new, and the stock of wines and liquors of the most approved brands. The only reason the undersigned has for offering the above property for sale or lease, is his desire to retire from a position which he has for

> growing family, retire to a more private Henry Clay: this advertisement without returning most gratefully his thanks to his numerous patrons in this city and elsewhere; and assuring them that, wherever they may be situated, they have, and and always will have, his best wishes for their

the last twenty years occupied, and, with a large

welfare, and thanks for their patronage.

JAMES MAHER, Public Gardener, Washington, D. C. Oct. 16-c2aw3w

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.— Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Fishersville, Augusta county, Va., on the 30th of last month, a Negro Man, named Charles, 23 years old, vellow complexion, five feet eight or nine inches high, and would weigh about 150. He had on a blue cloth coat and blue cloth pantaloons, a high-crowned black for hat, and a pair of boots when he eloped—and wore a silver watch. He may, however, have changed his clothing and disposed of his watch. He was apprehended in Haydensville, Goochland, last Wednesday, and again escaped on his way to jail and it is likely has made his way to Richmond, as he has negro acquaintances in this city. He is no doubt, making an effort to get to some of the Northern free States. The above reward will be given for his apprehension out of the State of Virginia, or fifty dollars it taken in Virginia.— To be secured in either case until I get him GEORGE COINER. Oct. 9-ctf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.-Ranry is in good repair, and its custom extensive.—
The advantages which this farm combines, tend to make it one of the most desirable now in mar-Oct. 4-ias

Trusees.

to make it one of the most desirable now in marbett. It will be sold all together, or in separate or more, high, of a dark or brownish complexion, deed of trust, executed by Bradley S. Glover wife, bearing date the 11th June, 1844, and wife, bearing date the 11th June, 1844, and tract of land about two miles distant from Plear land. When the left eye, and stiff fore-finger on the right hand, and stutiers at times very bad-

> negroman named PLEASANT. The said negro is about five feet, ten or eleven inches high, of a yellow or copper color; has quite a sullen look and speaks sullenly. He wore away a coarse homespun shirt, a blue colored coat, (roundabout,) black country jeans pantaloons, and an old black fur hat. He was raised in Albemarle county, Va., by Mr. Mann Page, and will doubtless en-

> deavor to get back to that county. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to R. H. Dickinson & Brother, Richmond, Va. or for his confinement in tail, to be delivered to them upon application and the payment of the reward.
>
> R. H. Dickinson & Brother, Agents.

\$20 REWARD.—Ran away from the subgro Man, named William, who calls himself William Jones. He is about five feet, ten inches in height, stout made, of a copper color, about twenty-eight years of age, and wears a full head of hair. I purchased him of Dr. Wm. A. Sel-den, of Charles City county, in December last. gain. E. Tuckahoe, Goochland co., Va.

ELLINGTON SCHOOL. THE next session of this School will com-mence on the 13th of January, 1845.

In announcing the continuance of his School another year, the subscriber would acknowledge the great obligations under which he is placed to a generous public, for the liberal patronage he has received during a professional life of upwards If that patronage be evidence of the merit of his

his claim; for few have been more largely en-couraged, and none more blessed in the confi-dence of his patrons,—and none should be more gratified; for to that confidence he considers him-self greatly indebted for the peace and harmony which have ever characterised his School, and his pupils which has enabled him to prosecute with pleasure a profession, otherwise truly irksome. Hisbuildings afford ample accommodations for his pupils, and every convenience for the successful prosecution of their studies, while a Library of some rare and valuable books as well as those calculated to amuse and interest youth, and at the same time aid in the formation of correct habits of thinking and acting, will be open at all times when not engaged in their regular stu-

Mr. E. F. Watson, a graduate of Amherst College, and a gentleman of most liberal scientific attainments and great moral worth, will continue From 1825 to 1832, the aggregate of tobacco exhis instructions another year. His aptness to his instructions another year. His aptness to ported in heg-sheads was 690,850 teach is more fully illustrated by the progress of Whilst, from 1832 to 1840, it was 774,202 pupils during the present year, than by any thing which the subscriber could say. The subscriber Fredericksburg Railroad, and in sight of the Louisa Railroad-Gentlemen residing in Richmond or Fredericksburg can hear from their children every day, and visit them, if necessary, in a few hours by the cars; while those residing in the low-

The course of instruction embraces the English branches, together with the Latin, Greek, French To those acquainted with the subscriber, it is un-

necessary to say his best efforts will be exerted to

promote the interest of those committed to his care,

For board, tuition and washing, \$110 09 For bedding, candles and use of library, 10 00

Payments, as heretofore, quarterly.
Oct. 30-wife THOS. H. FOX. is desirous of obtaining a situation for the ensuing year, either in an Academy or private school, where the services of a Classical and Mathematical Teacher would be required.

A NEW EDITION OF "THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. BY G. P. I. DETROIT.

The United States Treasury: This is the house that Jack built. This is the malt that lay in the house

That Jack built. This is the rat that eat the malt That lay in the house That Jack built.

Jackson : This is the cat that caught the rat That eat the malt That Jack built.

This is the dog that worried the cat That caught the rat That cat the malt That lay in the house That Jack built.

This is the cow with a rrumpico norn That tossed the dog That worried the cat That caught the rat That eat the malt That lay in the house This is the maiden all forforn That milk the cow with the crumpled horn That tossed the dog That worried the car That caught the rat

That Jack built. This is the man all tattered and torn That kissed the maiden all forlorn That milked the cow wih a crumpled horn That tossed the dog That worried the cat That caught the rat That eat the malt That lay in the house

That eat the malt

That lay in the house

That Jack built. Frelinghunsen: This is the priest all shaven and shorn Phat married the man all tattered and torn Unto the maiden all forlors That milked the cow with a crumpled born That tossed the dog That worried the cat That caught the rat That cat the malt That lay in the house That Jack built

eratic Triumph in 1814: This is the cock that crewed in the morn That a woke the priest all shaven and shorn That married the man all tattered and torn That worried the cat That caught the rat That lay in the house That Jack built.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE TARIFF.

ly. He had on, when he left me, a suit of common homespun cloth. He has passed, when run of the House of Commons, on the import duties, and illustrates the noxious influence exerted by

is it, that the silk factories of France, which are the keast\* protected, (exporting four-fifths of the silk goods she produces,) have gone so far ahead of those of England, which are highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of Switzerland, without any protection, are able to manufacture silk ribands, and compete with the silk manufacture of France, in her own market, paying a duty of fifteen per cent? Why is it, that the silk and linen factories of England, which have been the most highly protected, have been subject to greater withstanding the many natural disadvantages of Switzerland, yet without any protection, there are numerous branches of cotton manufacture flourishing in Switzerland more than in England? Why is it that Saxony, who has no port of her own, far removed from the markets for the raw ence between the commercial legislation of France and Saxony, the latter country, without a Tariff, den, of Charles City county, in December last.—
The above reward will be paid upon his delivery to me, or confinement in any jail, so I can get him again.

E. L. WIGHT.

The labor County, without a Tariff, in sixteen years established, in proportion to her population, eight times more of spinning manufactures, six times more of looms, and twenty-nine times more of stocking frages than December 1.

School, then may the sub-criber very justly prefer tinned yearly to decrease till '42. 1825 to 1832, amounted only to \$13,180,765, whilst from 1823 to 1840 they amounted to \$65, 917,018? How is it, that the aggregate value of our cotton experted, from 1825 to 1832, amounted only to \$226,983,005, whilst from 1833 to 1840 it amounted to \$171,491,936? How is it, that the aggregate value of our cotton experted, from 1825 to 1839, amounted only to \$226,983,005, whilst from 1833 to 1840 it amounted to \$171,491,936? How is it, that the aggregate value of our charge of our cotton experted from 1825 to 1839, amounted only to \$226,983,005, whilst from 1835 to 1840 it amounted to \$171,491,936? How is it, that the aggregate value of our charge of our cotton experted from 1825 to 1839, amounted to \$171,491,936? How is it, that the aggregate value of our cotton experted from 1825 to 1839, amounted to \$180,000 the first from 1825 to 1839, amounted to 1825 to 1825 to 1825 to 1839, amounted to 1825 to 1825

The last series more by 83,352 hhds. From 1825 to 1832, the average value per hogs-head was \$66.02 Whilst, from 1833 to 1840,: it was 82 45

The last series, under a low Tariff, higher per hhd. by

How is it, that, although the increase of our tobacco crop, from 1833 to 1840, was 83,352 hogsheads more than that made from 1825 to 1832, yet, with this increase, under the wholesome influences of a descending Tariff, it was worth \$16,43 per hogshead more than that sold during the period of a high Tariff? od of a high Tariff?

Here are facts from an official source, which

show conclusively the evil effects of the high tariff policy on our commerce and agriculture .-They show, that as duties increased, the price of our agricultural staples diminished, and that they rose in value, as commerce was freed from the fetters impresd on it by the tariff. Let the South beware, and pause in time; or this Northern protection will be Southern destruction.

The precent Tariff bears most heavily on the

farmer; all our staples are at the lowest ebb, and we feel its effects to the very bottom of our pockets, (and you know, Messrs, Editors, that the pocket nerve is an exceedingly sensitive onc.) Our only hope for better times rests in the belief, that in the coming contest we shall rout the Phi-A N EXPERIENCED TEACHER, who is a graduate of one of our principal institutions, is desirous of obtaining a climate for the desirous of the desirous of obtaining a climate for the desirous of the desirous of obtaining a climate for the desirous of obtaining a climate for the desirous of the de forth abundantly—then we could obtain fair prices for our produce, and pay our debts; but since Whig ruin has overspread the country, the farmers are a set of the lankest looking fellows that

you ever saw—in their pockets at least.

Now let us view the bearings of the Tariff on

From 1821 to 1831 the exports of spe-\$15.912.084 And the imports were Loss under a high Tariff From 1832 to 1812 the imports of spe-

\$55,519,076 And the exports were only 8,447,420 Gain under a low Tariff Let the advocates of a protective Tariff ponder the above truths, and blush for their s

QUERIST.

• Tariff from thirteen to fifteen per cent. • 1841-147,428 hhds. Average \$85 30 per MARSHALL COUNTY. Below we insert a letter from Marshall coun-

are they coming to? They were preparing and printing off forged accounts of the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, to operate upon Virginia during the present month. Another shameful act had been committed in Marshall county. A man by the name of E. H. Caldwell, had thrust himself in as one of the Commissioners of Election, although the Govern-or's Commission had run in the name of J. T. Caldwell—and upon being informed of it, the Governor had declined to make the change.— Still this rabid Whig had insisted on being sworn in, the Democratic Commissioner protesting in vain against it. One of the Magistrates, (and a Whig, too.) had refused to swear him in-vet. five days after, viz: on the 28th, some other Magistrate had been found sufficiently obsequious to administer the oath. Thus, the two Whigs were determined to give a majority of Whig Co sioners to all the precincts, upon Republican Marshall. Of what outrage will they next be

gainst this proceeding, cannot, probably, reach Marshall in time A NEW OUTRAGE OF THE WHIGS.

The Governor's letter remonstrating

Extract of a letter from "Elizabethirows, Marshall Co., Va., Oct. 29. "Gentlemen:—The Whigs in this quarter are making desperate efforts in behalt of their sinking cause. They not only appear frantic, but resort to intrigue and duplicity of the lowest order. Having failed to sustain their principles in discussion, they are having printed and circulated, extra sheets, filled with fraudulent election returns and statements, that honorable politicians should scorn; and men are engaged in this dirty work, who rank at the head of their party. But what is it, they will not do? Will you believe me, when I tell you, that Virginians in this quarter, are not only courting the aid of the Abolition party, but who would willingly encourage the Abolition doctrine, to get their support for the Whig cause! Yes, their cause has become so hopeless, that Virginia Whigs are billing and coving with Pennsylvania and Ohio Abolitionists. What is to be their success, time will show,

Our Democratic triends in Ohio, are in fine spirts and have gone to work, with a zeal worthy Unto the maiden all forlorn

That milked the cow with a crumpled horn

That tossed the dog

The company of their cause. They appear sanguine of success cn Friday next, and from the best information I can get, will succeed, if the Liberty men give Birney, as large a vote as they did King. From what has come under my own observation, I know that the Whigs will make any overtures to secure their support for Clay. I attended a large inceting in the only Whig Township, in Monroe county, Ohio, on Saturday last, and the Demo-erats in that county promise an increased majority of near two hundred. I conversed with four gen-tlemen, who voted the Whig ticket, who have since taken their leave of Whiggery, in consequence of The following interesting facts are from the Digest of Evidence given before the Committee may rest assured that Pennsylvania will go for

CHS. HUDSON.

Mecklenburg co., Oct. 16, 1844—c2m

S25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber (a trader pregroman named PLEASANT. The said negro man named PLEASANT. The said negro is about five feet, ten or eleven inches high, of a yellow or copper color; has quite a sullen look yellow or copper color; has quite a sullen look and supplementations and the subscriber of the color trade has been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly protected? Why is it, that the silk factories of France, which have been highly of the first of the first of the first of the Whigs to get a majority, that several letters were addressed to the Governor, recommending him to &c., yet, with these facts staring them in the face, E. H. Calibwell, came forward and demanded to be sworn in, under a commission, for J. T. Caldwell. The Democratic Commissioner proown, far removed from the markets for the raw material, had neither ships nor colonies, and not very considerable capital, and yet, from the difference between the commercial legislation of France and Saxony, the latter country, without a Tariff, cratic Commissioner still protesting. One of their own Justices refused to administer the oath. The Democrat has since declined having any thing to nine times more of stocking frames than France?

Both the Swiss and Saxons attribute their success

do with them, as they contend for a majority in each precinct. So anxions was E. H. Caldwell.

which have ever characterised his School, and for that control over the feelings and affections of his pupils which has enabled him to prosecute with releasure a profession otherwise truly triswith releasure a profession otherwise truly triswith releasure a profession otherwise truly triswith releasure a profession otherwise truly tris(Ethic haveless conduct of one of the Whigh that the exports of our domestic manufactures, from 1825 to 1832, amounted only to \$13,180,765, would-be Commissioners, deserves the reproba-

amounted to \$471,491,936? How is it, that the aggregate value of our tobacco experted, from 1825 to 1832, was only \$45,670,323, whilst from 1833 to 1840 itamounted to \$63,565,066?

Let us take another view of our tobacco interest:

From 1825 to 1832, the aggregate of tobacco ex-Commissioners at every precinct in the county, and of controlling the election. Such an usurper deserves to be thrust, neck and heels, out of the office. But what abuses of power may we not expect from one who has thus obtained it? What pipe-layings and spurious votes would not such a pipe-layings and spurious votes would not such a propositioner let in? But it will not all do. In They advocate an oppressive Pro-Commissioner let in? But it will not all do. In spite of all these tricks, our intelligent correspondent assures us, that "Congressional District will give us a large majority."—Enquirer.]

GOOD SOCIETY. G. W. Mauris, the Whig representative for Madison county, Kentucky, has resigned his seat Madison county, Kentucky, has resigned his seat in the Legislature, to which he was unanimously elected, and assigns as the cause, that for personal reasons he cannot support Mr. Clay for the Presidency. It appears that Mr. Marrix, who is a respectable farmer, and son of a Revolutionary soldier, called at Mr. Clay's residence on a Sunday, and was refused admittance on the ground that Mr. Clay did not receive visiters on the Sabbath. It was afterwards ascertained, however, that at the very moment the honest farmer was that at the very moment the honest farmer was turned away from the door, Mr. Clay was entertaining a fashionable company at dinner. The Kentucky Review, published at Richmond, in They advocate a modification of the Veto "They advocate a modification of the Veto" "They advocate a modification of the Veto" "They advocate a modification of the Veto" and who has always been an active anti-

Kentucky Review, published at Richmond, in commenting on this case, remarks:

"Fellow-citizens, is this the first time you have heard that Mr. Clay's house was too good for the yeomanry of the country? Have you not heard of the case of Mr. Gilbert, of Clay county, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens in the State, who called on Mr. Clay upon business, and was kindly offered by this, man, whose house is was kindly offered by this man, whose house is ever opened to every great Englishman who travels through this country, money to pay his tavern heard of similar treatment to your farming fellowcitizens who happened to visit this Lord of Ashland without boots and broadcloth?"

RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, November 4.

"PRINCIPLES OF VIRGINIA." Why, these numerous and eloquent speechesthese mass meetings-these frequent associations of the Spartan Band of the city?-why, these sleepless Committees of Vigilance-why, the columns of political matter, which have been incessantly issuing from the Republican press?-why, the enthusiasm which has animated our hearts-but that ty of the 29th. It informs us, of some more of bited, on this great day? We have been burthe outrageous acts of the Whigs. What next | nishing our arms—organizing our forces, only bited, on this great day? We have been burfor this day. Let every Republican in Virginia but do his duty on this day; and, as our voice can now scarcely extend beyond the bounds of our own city, let the Republican of Richmond but do his duty now, and the Democracy of a distant age may "rise up and call him blessed."

He, that shall serve this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the vigil feast his friends,
And say—to morrow is Saint Crispian.
Old man forget: yet all shall be forgot,
But he'll remember, with advantages,
What feats he did that day! Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouths as household words—
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd. These words were applied to a very different pur-

e- and yet the seige of Harfleur was not probably of as much consequence to the human race as the events of this day. On its results will depend the renown, the principles, the interests of this "unterrified Commonwealth." It will depend upon the present struggle, whether our Constitution will be interpreted according to the true spirit of its framers—whether the Federal Government shall be confined to its legitimate orbit, or extended by the usurpation of new and daugerous powers-whether a National Bank, of the deadlest hostility to liberty, shall be erected upon the ruins of the Constitution, and a high Tariff, (protective to a small portion of capitalists, and oppressive to the rest of the community,) shall be imposed upon the South for the benefit of the North, upon the comparatively poor for the benefit of the rich— whether as Millson, of Norfolk, said the other night in Petersburg, the principle should be observed, of taking off the tax from the rich man's gold watch and putting it upon the poor man's silver watch—whether the proceeds of the public lands should be scattered among the States, only to levy a higher duty upon the pockets of the people; whether Texas shall be surrendered to the influence of England, or be acquired by the United States-whether passion, partiality, and proscription, shall reign in the Federal Administration, or wisdom and moderation shall prevail in our Executive Coun-eils—in other words, whether Henry Clay, the ultra Federalist, and arrogant Dictator, or James K. Polk, the calm Statesman, and Jeffersonian Republican, shall be elected the President of the U. States. This day is to decide, whether a moral son is to be taught, that every candidate is hereafter to reach the Presidency by noble means only by appeals to the understanding, or whether every future election is to be a struggle among ambitious, "moon-reaching" aspirants, who shall best succeed in insulting the people, in seducing their senses, in corrupting their votes by frauds and pipe-layings, by secret intrigues, and by shame-less coalitions. The election of Mr. Polk will keep down the ambition of aspirants, and restore the old rational mode of addressing the intellect of the people by appeals to principles. But the suc-cess of Mr. Clay will bring with every four years' election additional humbugs, and grosser

corruption, until Liberty herself may be strangled ier for sale at the same time and place a small tract of land about 130 acres: also, 8 and Grove, containing about 130 acres: also, 8 of Purising Pleasing Tools and Urensis, all or 10 likely Negroes, my Household and Kitch of Purising Pleasing Property are invited to call upon myself, or Dr. Richard P. Walton, now residing on the property are invited to call upon myself, or Br. Rewards.

S25 REWARD.

The had on, when he left me, a suit of commons, on the import duries, and illustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allustrates the noxious influence exerted by the protective principle, as applied to the silk and cotton factories of England and France, and allust and remements, and Whig principles, is not Virginia. The vote of each of you counts as strongly as the vote of any Whig, here or elsewhere—and your respectable, minority will be relieved to the Republic. We copy it from Mr. Roane's letter to the Citizens of Louis and Your respectable, minority will be relieved to the Republic. fer with the Whigs about men, and sometimes

In this spirit, let us pass the day. Go to the polls; but let us go the polls determined to give our votes firmly, and do our duty faithfully. We appeal to the Spartan Band of Richmond to come forth with all their energy, and do their duty or

You are now engaged in the most momentous political contest which this country has witnessed since the great civil revolution of 1800. For the first time in the history of our Republic, since that glorious era, do the political parties of the that glorious era, do the political parties of the country occupy respectively the same grounds which they did then. The Democracy of the Union are now on the same platform of peticiples then galiantly sustained by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Gffes, Randolph, and the other giants of the Republican phalanx. The so-called Whig or Coon party are boldly advocating the most latitudinous Federalist doctrines, and urge the adoption of the old Federalist system of measures.

"They advocate a Bank, in opposition to which the Republican party took its origin, and which leave us a nett material to the property of the same grounds are provided to the second point of the found of the same grounds are provided to the second point of the provided the provided that is Dawson's District, will give a Democratic majority of 800, and the Fourth District, will, as I am informed by Downs and Landry, our Electors, give about 800, which will leave us a nett majority of 1100 votes. This you may rely on, and if the Republican party took its origin, and which has been condemned by our wisest statesmen and financiers, and by all the experience of our own They advocate an oppressive Protective Tariff | beat Clay and the Republic is safe.

which sacrifices the interest of the farmer, the merchant and mechanic, to fill the purse of the lordly manufacturing capitalist of the North—a system which has reduced the South, the great farming and planting section of the Union, from votes of the Native party; whether it is true or

be supplied by an enormous revenue from cus-

government economically, and constitutionally, to protect usall equally in our pursuits, without favor or partiality to any one class or individual, and bill, thereby compelling the old gentleman to ride let us alone to thrive in proportion to our capacity away in the night to seek shelter? Have you not and industry, and not at the expense of other portions of the community. This is the great Republican measure which they advocate—Equation other matters, cannot be forgotten." other matters, cannot be forgotten." [Pennsylvanian, Od. 24.

RIGHTS TO ALL. [Washington Constitutionalist. "But in this great crisis of our affairs, they

Great Britain encircling us within her territories by seizing on Oregon in addition to her Canadian possessions, and reducing Texas to a state of commercial vassalage to her.

"On! On! To the Polls! On this day, the hirth day of James K. Polk, our noble candidate, we This is the day of all days. For what have call upon you to strike for your rights! This day we all been struggling for the last eight months? meet the Pennsylvania and Ohio Commission ers of Elections to declare the choice of those great Commonwealths, and on this day, James K. Polk enters his fiftieth year, the jubilee of his life. The Omen is propitious—may this Repub-lic on this day also enter upon a political jubilee and a new era of honesty and justice in the ad ministration of our Government commence with his triumphant election. On then! Republicans to the polls! That in after days, when mer their influence may be shown, their fruit be exhi- shall look back upon this contest as the York Town of our political faith, each of you may proudly say, I too was a Republican in '14!"

Spartan Band of the city of Richmond, go forth then, and do your duty-every man of you. Believe us, that HE who does it this day, will gain not only his own self-respect, but the confidence of his friends, and even the respect of his oppo-

MARK HOW THEY WORK IT. The Whigs cry up the beauties of Distribution. It is to build up our Internal Improvements, and our schools, &c., &c., out of the funds which uncle Sam is to give us. The money is not to come out of our own pocket, but out of his. But let us look to things as they are. Who gives away the Proceeds of the Public Lands? The United States-very well. And who receives them? the State Governments-very well. And if Uncle Sam gives them away, how is he to snpply the vacuums in his Treasury? By duties upon foreign goods, of course. And who pays these duties? The Proper; and what is worse, they pay more than their State Government receives-because they have to pay the expense of collecting and distributing the revenue; and they have to pay, not only the duty on the increased price of the foreign goods, but of every similar arti-cle, which is raised at home. Thus the consumers (the great body of the people) have to pay not only a duty to the Government, but a duty to the domestic manufacturer, to replace the distributable sum, which his State receives from the Federal Treasury. All this appears clear enough; and yet, the people are told of the immense benefits which they are to derive from Distribution .-They, however, pay the piper; and, but for the name of the thing, the State Government had better lay the tax, themselves, upon its own people, for building up Internal Improvements, or schools. Indeed, they had much better do so because, the money which the Virginians would pay would all go into their own Treasury-whereas, as things would work under the Distribution

system, the revenue system taxes our people for the benefit also of the Northern manufacturers. We are aware, indeed, that the money may be raised by higher duties on articles which are not raised at home. But still, it is the people who pay the duties, with the expenses of collection, &c., whilst it is the State which receives the land fund, Mr. Clay himself once proposed to lay a duty on tea and coffee—as the following article from a Western journal shows us:

"THE TARRES-WING PROTECTION .- How did the Whigs of the twenty-scrense Congress pro-pose to protect the industry of the land? Let Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate of the U. States 1 1841, answer this question.
"He attached the Distribution clause, which

amounted to three and a half millions of dollars, and proposed to supply the same sum to the Treasury by a tax of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT UPON TEA AND COFFEE. Let the Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Workingmen of our country bear this fact in mind, when they

—firm, free, one and individuals. March to Thermopyle to-day—but at this very moment all Greece is rushing to your rescue. Here, Paris is not France—Richmond, with all her virtues, and refinements, and Whig principles, is not Virginia. The year of each of the more sing. The year of each of the more sing.

H. Caliwell. The mistake never was rectified, and when the Commissioners were returned to the Clerk of this county, he was instructed to be guided by the law on the subject, and the attention of the parties called to the circular of the Secretary, on the subject of similar errors in 1840. It was decided by the Governor and Council in 1840, that no errors or vacancies could be filled by the Executive, after the first day of August. The election law providing for such vacancies. charge your duty firmly, but with all moderation, courtesy and respect to your opponents. Let us not mar the harmony of our city by any impossioned act, or the slightest angry word. We difonly sure means to accomplish that greatend, is to guard with ceaseless vigilance and jealousy the Reserved Rights of the States. I have, therefore, at all times, and under all circumstances, opposed the exercise of all those powers claimed for the Feabout measures—but it is our own city, and our own country.—In the distinguished character of both of their, for order, for obedience to the laws, for generous toleration and refinement of manners, we have all of us the same stake and a pro-found interest.

In this spirit, let us pass the day. Go to the

none times more of stocking frames than France?

Both the Swiss and Saxons attribute their success solely to their having been free from the incubus of fiscal protection, and it was with extreme reluctance that Saxony submitted to the light protection of the Prussian League.

We will now examine the pernicious effects of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the transport of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the transport of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the transport of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the transport of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the transport of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the transport of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the transport of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the transport of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the transport of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the transport of the luctance that Sakony summers.

We will now examine the pernicious effects of the Tariff on the commerce and agriculture of the United States. Now, bear in mind, reader, that the Tariff of '21, and still higher Tariff of '28, were laid expressly for protection, and that the great reduction took place in March '33, under the Compromise Act, and that this reduction continued yearly to decrease iill '42.

How is it, that from 1825 to 1832, the period when the protective policy was in its greatest vigor, the aggregate amount of our exports were of the period of reduction, from 1833 to 1840, was \$758,352,365? How is it, that our foreign and coasting towards, from 1825 to 1832, amount of the target and coasting towards, from 1825 to 1832, amount of the target and coasting towards, from 1825 to 1832, amount of the target and coasting towards, from 1825 to 1832, amount of the target and coasting towards, from 1825 to 1832, amount of the target and coasting towards, from 1825 to 1832, amount of the target and coasting towards, from 1825 to 1832, amount of the target and coasting towards and coasting towards, from 1825 to 1832, amount of the target and coasting towards and coasting towards and coasting towards are the target and target and the target and targe the high-way of precedent?"

I have never, in all my life been so anxious: only

farming and planting section of the Union, from a state of plenty and prosperity almost to the very verge of ruin.

"They advocate the Distribution of the pro"They advocate the Distribution of the pro"They advocate the Distribution of the pro-

election, and who has always been an active antimason, and a prominent and influential one, re-fuses to be transferred to Clay. He says in his letter, published in the Lancaster Intelligencer, that he has never heretofore acted with the Democratic party, but has been an undeviating an-ti-mason, and he believes a consistent one, and he cannot therefore, vote for Mr. Clay. He adds:
"If the Whigs wanted the anti-masons to be their allies, why was not Webster, Scott, Granger, or some one else nominated, who had not insulted